

ACCESSION NR: AP4011446 S/0076/64/038/001/0141/0145

AUTHORS: Trosman, E. A. (Moscow); Bagdasar'yan, Kh. S. (Moscow)

TITLE: Quantitative study of phenyl radical reactions with aromatic compounds

SOURCE: Zhurnal fiz.khim, v. 38, no. 1, 1964, 141-145

TOPIC TAGS: phenyl reactivity, aromatic compound reactivity, isotope dilution, gas-liquid chromatography

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of Bagdasar'yan's laborator's work on phenyl reactivity. The present study covers benzoyl peroxide and its decomposition at 100C in a mixture of carbon tetrachloride and the compound being investigated. This is a method of competitive reaction with aromatic compounds, using benzoyl peroxide tagged with deuterium. Benzene and chlorobenzene yields were determined by the method of isotope dilution and gas-liquid chromatography. By studying hydrogen atom addition to the ring and splitting it off, the relative reactivity of hydrogen atoms in the phenyl ring and in the side chains were found. The influence of different substituents

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ACCESSION NR: AP4011446

on the addition to the phenyl ring was investigated. The data obtained are discussed in connection with the structure of the reacting molecules. The high reactivity of the α -hydrogen in benzaldehyde is discussed. Orig. art. has: 3 Formulas, 2 Tables

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L. Ya. Karpova
(Physico-Chemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 15Apr63

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NR REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

STREL'NIKOVA, Zh.V.; TROSMAN, E.A.; LEBEDEV, V.P.

Catalytic activity of platinum deposited on cadmium oxide. Zhur.
fiz.khim. 35 no.6:1327-1330 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Platinum) (Hydrogen peroxide)

AUTHORS: Lebedev, V. P., Trosman, E. A.

69140
S/076/60/034/03/033/038
B005/B016

TITLE: Catalytic Activity of Platinum Deposited on Cadmium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 34, Nr 3, pp 687-690 (USSR)

TEXT: Experiments are described in publications (Refs 1-3) in which platinum catalysts on various semiconductors and insulators as carriers were used to decompose hydrogen peroxide. In all these investigations it was found that the decomposition of peroxide takes place on active centers of odd-numbered composition: $[Pt]_1$, $[Pt]_3$, $[Pt]_5$, $[Pt]_7$. The same result was also obtained when using ion catalysts (Co^{2+} , Ni^{2+}) (Ref 4). The authors of this article studied the problem as to whether this effect of the odd-numbered composition of the active center occurs also when using conductors as carriers. The authors used powdered metallic cadmium as carrier for the platinum catalyst which proved to be unsuited for catalytic decomposition of hydrogen peroxide. Catalytically active samples were prepared by stirring a weighed sample of cadmium with a platinum-chloride solution of the corresponding concentration. The hydrogen peroxide adsorption on these catalysts was 95-98%. The number of the peroxide molecules which are decomposed in 1 second on all platinum atoms corresponding to 1 g of

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Catalytic Activity of Platinum Deposited on
Cadmium

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S/076/60/034/03/033/038
B005/B016

the catalyst served as a measure of the total activity of the catalyst. The specific activity is expressed by the number of peroxide molecules which are decomposed in 1 second on a platinum atom. Figure 1 shows the dependence of the total and specific activity of platinum deposited on cadmium upon the number of platinum atoms per 1 g of the sample at two temperatures (20°C, 30°C). This dependence shows distinct maxima and minima of activity. The evaluation of the resulting curves showed that the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide on platinum deposited on metallic cadmium takes place on active structures of the compositions $[Pt]_1$, $[Pt]_3$, $[Pt]_5$, $[Pt]_7$. A comparison of this result with the above-mentioned data of publications shows that the chemical and physical nature of the carrier substance obviously does not exert any influence upon the composition of the active center. The composition of the active centers is therefore only determined by the nature of the process taking place on the catalyst. Figure 2 compares the absolute specific catalytic activities of platinum on various carriers in the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide. The lowest specific activity is obtained when using carbon as carrier. The catalytic activity of the deposited metal is not considerably altered by the use of cadmium, as compared to other carriers. The reasons why the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide always takes

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Catalytic Activity of Platinum Deposited on
Cadmium

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S/076/60/034/03/033/038
B005/B016

place on odd-numbered structures were not considered in detail. The authors assume that a catalyst atom having two unpaired electrons in its outermost shell is necessary for the decomposition of the peroxide. For platinum, this corresponds to the electron distribution $5d^9 6s^1$. The decomposition of hydrogen peroxide probably proceeds via an activated intermediate of the composition $Pt \begin{smallmatrix} O \\ \diagup \diagdown \\ O \end{smallmatrix}$, the formation of which in even-numbered structures is not possible owing to the spin interactions of the valence electrons. There are 2 figures and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1958

Card 3/3

36520

S/081/62/000/006/017/117
B166/B101

5.3700

AUTHORS:

Bagdasar'yan, Kh. S., Milyutinskaya, R. I., Trosman, E. A.,
Borovkova,, V. A.

TITLE:

Quantitative studies of radical reactivity by the competitive
reaction method

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1962, 53, abstract
6B360 (Tr. po khimii i khim. tekhnol. Gor'kiy no. 1, 1961,
12 - 17)

TEXT: Using a method described earlier (RZhKhim, 1960, no. 24, 96341),
measurements were made of the relative rates of attachment of phenyl
radicals to aromatic rings (rate constant k_1) and of the separation rates
of hydrogen from alkyl benzenes by phenyl radicals (constant k_2). Separa-
tion of ohlorine from carbon tetrachloride was taken as the standard
reaction (constant k_3). The following values of the constants were obtained
at 100°C (the first figure is k_1/k_3 , the second figure is k_2/k_3): benzene

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X

S/081/62/000/006/017/117
B166/B101

Quantitative studies of radical...

0.235; - ; nitrobenzene 1.0; 0.1; naphthalene 5; 0; toluene 0.48; 0.33; isopropyl benzene 0.98; 0.85; polystyrene 0.62; 0.06. The polar substitutes - the electron-donor and electron-acceptor-- activate the phenyl rings. There is no marked separation of hydrogen from the aromatic rings. The rate of hydrogen separation from the alkyl groups of polystyrene is considerably lower than it is from isopropyl benzene, which is apparently attributable to the steric factor. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

TROSMAN, E.A.; BAGDASAR'YAN, Kh.S.

Determination of the relative rate constants for the reaction
of a phenyl radical with substituted toluenes. Zhur.fiz.khim.
38 no.11:2698-2700 N '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova.

15.8200
15.8530
AUTHORS:

8/191/62/000/010/001/010
B101/B186
40906
Neyman, M. B., Kovarskaya, B. M., Levantovskaya, I. I., Dral-
yuk, G. V., Yazvukova, M. P., Sidorov, V. A., Kochetkov, V. N.
Trosomun, G. L., Tatevos'yan, G. O., Kuznetsova, I. B.

TITLE: Stabilization of polyamide films for agriculture

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 10, 1962, 6 - 8

TEXT: Protection of polyamide films, type 54, as used in hothouses and
silos, from effects of photo- and thermooxidation was tested by trying
various additives under various test conditions. The following were added
as ultraviolet light absorbers: 2-hydroxy-4-methoxy-benzophenone OMBP
(OMBF) (I), 2-hydroxy-4-alkoxy-benzophenone (a mixture of benzophenones
with various alkoxy groups of the type OC_7H_{15} , OC_8H_{17} , or OC_9H_{19}) (II), and
2-hydroxy-5'-methyl-benzotriazole (Tinuvin) (III). As antioxidants, KI
and copper naphthenate and organic stabilizers of the following type were
used: 1) derivatives of aromatic amines; 2) phenol derivatives; 3) aromatic
oxamines; 4) 2,6-ditert-butyl-4-methyl-phenyl-pyrocatechin phosphite (Ionol).

Card 1/2

Stabilization of ...

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B101/B186

Polyamide film blanks produced by condensation, namely hexamethylene adipate and ϵ -caprolactam at 260°C in an N-atmosphere, were subjected to thermo- and photooxidative action. Light sources were carbon-arc and mercury-quartz lamps, type ПРК-2 (PRK-2). Temperature in the test chamber was $70 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. Thermo-oxidation measured by the drop in oxygen-pressure was eliminated most efficiently by the pyrocatechin esters and phenyl- β -naphthyl-amine. It was found that stabilizers of the OMBF and Tuvin types act as antioxidants. Photooxidation experiments showed the following results: in most cases the elongation at rupture dropped even on initial exposure. After 200 hrs of exposure time, breaking tenacity of both stabilized and nonstabilized films fell by approximately 20 - 25%. Ageing time until embrittlement was determined. Without an inhibitor it began after 190 hrs of exposure to the light of an arc lamp. Optimum results were obtained with pyrocatechin esters (250 hrs), KI + copper naphthenate (260 hrs) and (Santovar) O ((2,6-di-tert-butyl-hydroquinone)) (240 hrs). Different action of the light from the arc lamps and the mercury lamps was explained by spectrum differences. Further field tests are recommended. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756730008-4"

NEYMAN, M.B.; KOVARSKAYA, B.M.; LEVANTOVSKAYA, I.I.; DRALYUK, G.V.;
YAZVIKOVA, M.P.; SIDOROV, V.A.; KOCHETKOV, V.N.;
TROSSMAN, G.M.; TATEVCS'YAN, G.O.; KUZNETSOVA, I.B.

Stabilization of polyamide films for agriculture.
Plast.massy no.10:6-8 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Polyamides) (Plastic films)

SOV/137-59-3-6883

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 28. (USSR)

AUTHOR: Trosman, M. N.

TITLE: High-speed Heating of Ingots in the Forging-stamping Shop (Skorostnoy nagrev slitkov v kuznechno-pressovom tsekhe)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Chelyabinsk. kuznetsy v bor'be za tekhn. progress.
Chelyabinsk, 1958, pp 14-27

ABSTRACT: A high-speed system for heating (H) of ingots (I) of carbon and alloy steels was proposed at the Chelyabinsk Transportation Machinery Plant. In order to test its efficiency under shop conditions, the system was subjected to 6 experiments involving H of three 4.5-ton I's of steels 45, 48, and 5KhNT. A diagram showing the placement of the I in the furnace is presented together with graphs of the temperature of the furnace and the temperature of the I measured over one-half of its cross section. Although further adoption of the high-speed system in the shop made it necessary to increase the H time somewhat, the over-all H time (to 1000°C) was nevertheless reduced from 10.5 to 6 hours in the case of 4.5-ton I's of carbon steels and from 13 to 9 hours in the case of the I's of alloyed grades of steel. As a

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SOV/137-59-3-6883

High-speed Heating of Ingots in the Forging-stamping Shop

result of the adoption of the high-speed system for H of metal prior to forging operations and owing to a marked decrease in the time required for transporting and reloading operations, the time for H of I's was reduced by 50% and, at the same time, a number of organizational difficulties connected with scheduling of the operation of the preheating and forging furnaces were eliminated. All this made it possible to increase the productivity of the presses by 20% and to attain a total saving of - 1 million rubles annually. Considerations on even greater reductions in the H time of the I's are also presented.

M. Ts.

Card 2/2

TROSMAN, M.N., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby

Treating purulent chronic otitis in units. Voenn.-med. zhurn. no.9:
48 S '55. (MIRA 9:9)

(EAR--DISEASES)

TROSMAN, R., mayor; STEPANENKO, A., mayor.

We are improving training methods. Voen, aviaz, 16 no.5:28-29 My '58.
(Military telegraph--Study and teaching) (MIRA 11:5)

87394

S/020/60/135/006/008/037
B019/B056

24,2120 (1482, 1502, 1138)

AUTHOR: Trosnikov, I. V.

TITLE: Temperature Effects in Plasma Oscillations of a High-density Fermi Gas

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 135, No. 6, pp. 1347-1350

TEXT: The spectrum of the collective oscillations of an electron gas of high density is investigated. Instead of the method introduced by Gell-Mann et al. (Ref. 1) for such purposes the author uses the modification of a method of second quantization introduced by Wentzel (Ref. 3) and N. N. Bogolyubov (Ref. 2). The relation

$$E^2 \equiv \hbar^2 \omega^2 = \omega_p^2 \hbar^2 + \frac{3\hbar^2 k^2}{mE_F^{3/2}} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{3/2} dx}{e^{(x-\mu)/\theta} + 1} \quad (10) \text{ is set up,}$$

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Temperature Effects in Plasma Oscillations
of a High-density Fermi Gas

S/020/60/135/006/008/037
B019/B056

where E_F denotes the Fermi energy, $q = \hbar k$, and ω_p is the plasma frequency. ✓

This expression is investigated for the limiting cases of high and low temperatures. These two cases differ essentially by the calculation of the energy of collective oscillations by means of this expression in calculating the integral. Integration is carried out after expansion of the function under the sign of integration in a power series of Θ/E_F , and the expression

$$\omega^2 = \omega_p^2 + 3\frac{\Theta}{m} k^2 - \frac{3\pi^{3/2} n \hbar^3}{4m^{5/2} \Theta^{1/2}} k^2$$

is obtained. The third summand is of purely quantum character, and vanishes with $\hbar \rightarrow 0$. Chen' Chun'-syan', A. A. Vlasov, Yu. L. Klimantovich, V. P. Silin, and A. I. Larkin are mentioned. The author thanks V. V. Tolmachev for suggesting the subject and for his help. There are 17 references: 7 Soviet and 10 US.

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87394

Temperature Effects in Plasma Oscillations
of a High-density Fermi Gas

S/020/60/135/006/008/037
B019/B056

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov (Central Institute of
Weather Forecast)

PRESENTED: July 8, 1960, by N. N. Bogolyubov, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 7, 1960

X

Card 3/3

TROSHNIKOV, I.V.

Temperature effects in the plasma oscillations of a high-density Fermi gas. Dokl. AN SSSR 135: no. 6: 1347-1350 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov. Predstavleno akademikom N.N. Bogolyubovym.
(Plasma (Ionized gases))

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - (Normal and Pathological). T
Nervous System. Electroencephalogram of Man.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 4, 1959, 17948

Author : Khvoles, G.Ya., Kaganovich, I.I., Trostanetskaya, M.S.

Inst : Karaganda Medical Institute

Title : Electric Processes of the Brain in Early Toxicoses of
Pregnancy.

Orig Pub : Tr. Karagandinsk, med. in-ta, 1957, 1, No 3, 182-183

Abstract : No abstract.

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LEVINTOV, I.I.; TROSTIN, I.S.

Neutron polarization in the $\text{Cl}^{35}(\text{d}, \text{n})\text{N}^{14}$ reaction. Zhur.
eksp. i teor. fiz. 40 no.6:1570-1571 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Nuclear reactions)
(Neutrons—Scattering)

24,6500

25183

S/056/61/040/006/004/031

B102/E214

AUTHORS: Levintov, I. I., Trostin, I. S.

TITLE: Neutron polarization in a reaction $C^{12}(d,n)N^{13}$

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki,
v. 40. no. 6, 1961. 1570 - 1571

TEXT: The authors measured the amplitudes of the scattering asymmetry of the neutrons from the reaction $C^{12}(d,n)N^{13}$ by means of a helium analyzer. The measurements were made for the neutron groups which are responsible for the formation of N^{13} in the ground state. The 12.3-Mev neutron beam from the cyclotron of the ITEP AS USSR was fixed to the graphite target (thickness: 1.6 Mev according to the deuteron range) by a system of magnetic quadrupole lenses. The cross section of the beam on the target was 3.5 mm^2 , and the mean current was $1.5 \mu\text{a}$. The helium proportional counters of the analyzer operated at 6.26 atm; this pressure was accurate to $\pm 0.5 \text{ mm Hg}$. The counters were continuously traversed by a current of technically pure helium (purity 99.8%, flow rate $40 \text{ cm}^3/\text{sec}$). ✓

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25183

S/056/61/040/006/004/031
B102/B214

Neutron polarization in a reaction...

The plane of the helium analyzer (a battery of three counters) was perpendicular to the reaction plane. The target was at a distance of 150 mm from the axis of the pump. The pump axis passed through the center of the effective counter body whose length could be varied (between 15 and 25 mm) according to the angle of emission of the neutrons. The correction for the observed asymmetry of the anisotropic distribution of the neutrons was about 2 - 3%. The recoil nuclei of helium that were recorded could be traced back as due to neutrons of $E > 0.8 E_{\max}$ (E_{\max} - the maximal energy for the given angle of observation). There were no neutrons in this range which were related to an N^{13} production in an excited state, i. e. in fact only such neutron groups were measured which were emitted on the production of ground state N^{13} in an energy interval of the deuterons determined by the thickness of the target (~ 1.6 Mev). The background did not exceed 10 - 15% and was eliminated by special measurements. The analyzer counters were calibrated for neutrons of the reaction under investigation for an angle of emission $\theta = 60^\circ$. The polarization was calculated from the asymmetry by usingⁿ Seagrawe phases

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S/056/61/040/006/004/031
B102/B214

Neutron polarization in a reaction ...

for the scattering of neutron by He^4 . The values obtained for the neutron polarization are given in the Table; they are shown in a figure for $E_d = 11.8 \pm 0.8$ Mev. The positive values of the polarization are taken in the direction $\vec{n} = [\vec{k}_n \vec{k}_d]$.

θ_n (lab. syst.) deg	20	30	40	45	50	60	70	80
E_n (lab. syst.) Mev	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.8	10.6	10.3	9.92	9.54
P_n %	2.6	0.	12.8	21.6	36.4	33.1	11.7	-22.6
	± 1.5	± 1.7	± 5.2	± 4.6	± 2.1	± 3.9	± 4.2	± 4.9

The authors thank the cyclotron team as well as F. A. Pavlovskiy and V. A. Smotryayev for help. There are 1 figure and 2 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to English-language publications reads as follows: J. D. Seagrawe. Phys. Rev. 92, 1222, 1953.

SUBMITTED: December 28, 1961

Card 3/4

TROSTIN, I.S.; SMOTRYAYEV, V.A.

Neutron polarization in the $D(d, n)He^3$ reaction. Zhur. eksp. i teor.
fiz. 44 no.4:1160-1161 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki.
(Polarization (Nuclear physics)) (Nuclear reactions)

L 10197-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--JD/HW-2

ACCESSION NR: AP3000030

S/0056/63/044/005/1437/1441

AUTHOR: Levintov, I. I.; Okorokov, V. V.; Smirnyayev, V. A.; Tolchenkov, D. L.; Trostin, I. S.

TITLE: Gross structure of the neutron energy spectrum¹⁹ and polarization in (d, n) reactions on nuclei of intermediate mass

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiziki, v. 44, no. 5, 1963, 1437-1441

TOPIC TAGS: neutron spectra, gross structures, stripping reactions, neutron polarization

ABSTRACT: With an aim at obtaining data on gross structures in stripping reactions involving neutrons, a study was made of the spectra of neutrons produced in (d, n) reactions on neutral Cu, Fe, Ni, and Cu nuclei, for deuteron energies of 12.1 plus or minus 0.4 MeV and for a neutron emission angle 10° in the laboratory system. Proof that the narrow levels forming a group with a gross peak actually have the same spin and parity would be of particular importance for a check on nuclei formed in specific stripping reactions. To this end, the

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Dr. Shartel and Experimental Physics

L 10197-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3000030

2

polarization and angular distribution of neutrons of the main gross peaks were also investigated for the $\text{Co}(d,n)\text{Ni}$ and $\text{Fe}(d,n)$ reactions. A time-of-flight technique was used with a multichannel time analyzer of nanosecond range, operating on a vernier-scale principle. A distinct gross structure was found to be present in the neutron spectra. Whereas the proton spectra of Schiffer et al. (Phys. Rev. v. 115, 427, 1959) contain several peaks of approximately the same height, the neutron spectra obtained here contain along with peaks of comparatively small height one peak with height several times that of the others. Some relation is found between the extent to which the proton shells are populated and the intensity of the proton spectra. The polarization angle was found to be about 11 and 7° for the $\text{Co}(d,n)\text{Ni}$ and $\text{Fe}(d,n)\text{Ni}$ reactions, respectively, and the angular momentum of the captured proton was greater than or equal to 3. On the whole, the obtained experimental data agree with the views on the existence of gross peaks in the neutron spectra from the (d,n) reactions for which definite quantum numbers can be assigned. "The authors express their deep gratitude to the cyclotron crew of the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics for the faultless operation of the accelerator and to V. S. Repin, I. V. Malyutin, and I. I. Mitrofanov for aid in the measurements." Original article has 4 figures.

Card 2/3

S/056/63/044/004/008/044
B102/B186

AUTHORS: Trostin, I. S., Smotryayev, V. A.

TITLE: Neutron polarization in the $D(d,n)He^3$ reaction

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 44,
no. 4, 1963, 1160 - 1161

TEXT: A zirconium target saturated with deuterium (19 mg/cm^2) was bombarded by deuterons ($E_d = 12$ and 9 Mev) in the ITEF cyclotron. For the neutrons emitted at various angles (θ_n , deg. for the lab system) and analyzed by means of a helium analyzer, the polarization values were calculated by employing the Seagrave phase shifts for $n\alpha$ -scattering (Phys. Rev. 92, 1222, 1953). The following results were obtained:

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S/056/63/044/004/008/044
3102/B186

Neutron polarization in the...

	$E_d = 12,0 \pm 0,6 \text{ MeV}$			
θ_n (n. c.), $^\circ$	20	30	40	50
E_n , MeV:	14,0	13,1	11,9	10,5
P_n , %:	$2,2 \pm 1,1$	$18,5 \pm 2,3$	$10,8 \pm 3,3$	$-2,2 \pm 3,7$

The normal to
[$\vec{k}_d \vec{k}_n$] is taken as
positive direction.

	$E_d = 9,0 \pm 0,7 \text{ MeV}$			
θ_n (n. c.), $^\circ$	20	30	40	
E_n , MeV:	11,4	10,7	9,8	
P_n , %:	$-1,6 \pm 1,0$	$1,6 \pm 3,4$	$10,1 \pm 3,9$	

There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki
(Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics)

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1962

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4031186

S/0056/64/046/004/1494/1495

AUTHORS: Smotryayev, V. A.; Trostin, I. S.

TITLE: Polarization of neutrons in the reaction $B-11(d, n)C-12$, $C-12$

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 46, no. 4, 1964, 1494-1495

TOPIC TAGS: neutron polarization, boron deuteron interaction, carbon 12 ground state, carbon 12 excited level, polarization measurement

ABSTRACT: The polarization of the neutrons in the reaction $B^{11}(d, n)C^{12}$ was measured for the ground and first excited levels of C^{12} using the extracted beam from the ITEF cyclotron with deuteron energy 12.3 ± 0.3 MeV. The average deuteron energy in the reaction was 9.3 ± 1.2 MeV. The neutron polarization was determined from the azimuthal asymmetry of scattering by He^4 . The polarimeter was calibrated against

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ACCESSION NR: AP4031186

α particles from Pu^{239} . The obtained values of the polarization were corrected for the anisotropy of the angular distribution of the neutrons; the corrections did not exceed 6%. The background in the working channels of the analyzer did not exceed 15%. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki
(Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics)

SUBMITTED: 05Nov63

DATE ACQ: 07May64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NP

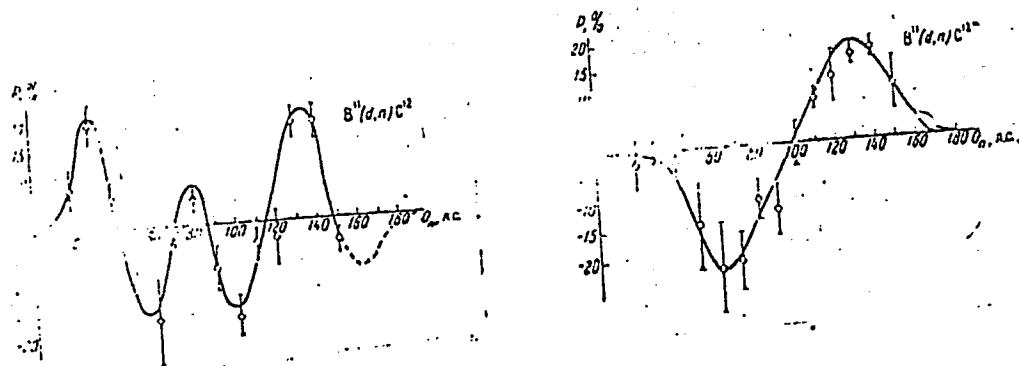
NR REF-SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

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ACCESSION NR: AP4031186

ENCLOSURE: 01



Polarization of neutrons in the reaction $B^{11}(d, n)C^{12}$.
Left - ground state of C^{12} , right - first excited
level of C^{12} .

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TROSTIN, I.S.; SMOTRYAYEV, V.A.; LEVINTOV, I.I.

Neutron polarization in the reaction $T(d, n)He^4$. Zhur.eksp.i
teor.fiz. 41 no.3:725-727 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Neutrons—Scattering) (Nuclear reactions)

LEVINTOV, I.I.; OKOROKOV, V.V.; SMOTRYAYEV, V.A.; TOLCHENKOV, D.L.;
TROSTIN, I.S.

Gross structure of the neutron energy spectrum and neutron polarization in (d,n) reactions on nuclei of intermediate atomic weight. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 44 no.5:1437-1441 My '63.

(MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki.
(Nuclear reactions) (Neutrons--Spectra)

ACC NR: AP6030156

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/004/0195/0196

AUTHOR: Abov, Yu. G.; Bulgakov, M. I.; Gul'ko, A. D.; Yermakov, O. N.; Krupchitskiy P. A.; Oratovskiy, Yu. A.; Trostin, S. S.

ORG: Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, GKAZ, Moscow (Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE)

TITLE: Production of polarized beams of thermal neutrons by means of a pile of cobalt mirrors

SOURCE: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1966, 195-196

TOPIC TAGS: neutron beam, thermal neutron, nuclear research reactor, cobalt, neutron polarization, collimator

ABSTRACT: A unit for the production of polarized neutron beams needed for experimental purposes is described. The unit, shown below, consists of a collimator and a pile of cobalt mirrors. The collimator, consisting of 10 convergent slits separated by vertical steel plates, is placed in the horizontal channel of a reactor. Each of the cobalt mirrors is backed by glass and the length of each mirror is made up of three separate units $350 \times 125 \times 3 \text{ mm}^3$ in size. The top and bottom ends of the mirrors are fitted into 10 slots bored through the connecting strips and clamped with wedge clamps so that each mirror has a corresponding slit in the collimator.

Card 1/3

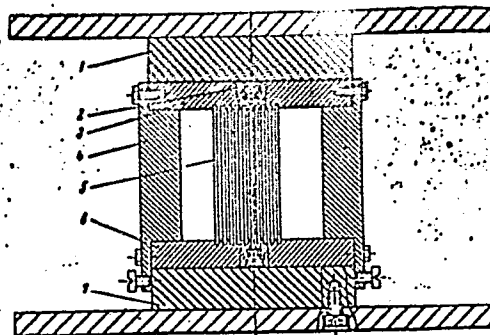
UDC: 539.1.078.539.125.5

ACC NR: AP00J0150

The pile of mirrors is set into an electromagnet. The mean angle of beam incidence on a corresponding mirror is 7.5° and all neutron beams reflected by the mirrors converge at a distance of 4.5 m from the pile of mirrors. The incident and reflected beams are separated by means of a sliding screen system made of boron carbide situated near the target. The flow of polarized neutrons on a specimen with an area of $100 \times 10 \text{ mm}^2$ amounted to 3×10^4 neutrons/sec. The degree of neutron beam polarization amounted to — 90%, and the polarization efficiency of 95%. The authors thank V. A. Beketov and N. S. Shatlovskaya for making the cobalt mirrors, Yu. Ya. Garrison for assembling the pile of mirrors, and A. I. Savushkin, V. K. Rissukhin, O. M. Svetlov, and I. L. Karpikhin for helping with the measurements. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6030156



1. upper magnetic pole, 2. wedge clamp, 3. upper connecting strip, 4. side wall (brass), 5. cobalt mirror, 6. lower connecting strip, 7. lower magnetic pole

SUB CODE: 20, 18/ SUBM DATE: 31Jul65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

Cord 3/3

ACC NR: AP6036150

(A)

AUTHOR: Abov, Yu. G.; Bulgakov, M. I.; Gul'ko, A. D.; Yermakov, O. N.; Krupchitskiy,
P. A.; Oratovskiy, Yu. A.; Trostin, S. S.

ORG: Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, GNAE, Yerevan (Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GNAE)

TITLE: Production of polarized beams of thermal neutrons by means of a pile of cobalt mirrors

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1966, 195-196

TOPIC TAGS: neutron beam, thermal neutron, nuclear research reactor, cobalt, neutron polarization, collimator

ABSTRACT: A unit for the production of polarized neutron beams needed for experimental purposes is described. The unit, shown below, consists of a collimator and a pile of cobalt mirrors. The collimator, consisting of 10 convergent slits separated by vertical steel plates, is placed in the horizontal channel of a reactor. Each of the cobalt mirrors is backed by glass and the length of each mirror is made up of three separate units $350 \times 125 \times 3 \text{ mm}^3$ in size. The top and bottom ends of the mirrors are fitted into 10 slots bored through the connecting strips and clamped with wedge clamps so that each mirror has a corresponding slit in the collimator.

Card 1/3

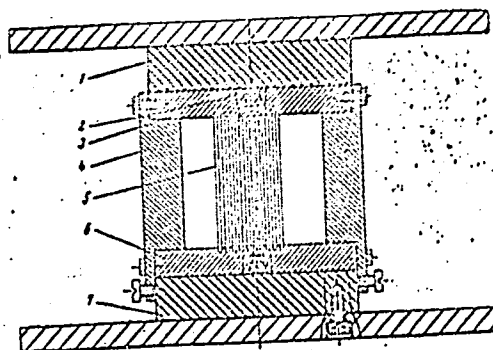
UDC: 539.1.078.539.125.5

ACC NR: AP6030156

The pile of mirrors is set into an electromagnet. The mean angle of beam incidence on a corresponding mirror is 7.5° and all neutron beams reflected by the mirrors converge at a distance of 4.5 m from the pile of mirrors. The incident and reflected beams are separated by means of a sliding screen system made of boron carbide situated near the target. The flow of polarized neutrons on a specimen with an area of $100 \times 10 \text{ mm}^2$ amounted to 3×10^7 neutrons/sec. The degree of neutron beam polarization amounted to — 90%, and the polarization efficiency of 95%. The authors thank V. A. Beketov and N. S. Shatlovskeya for making the cobalt mirrors, Yu. Ya. Garrison for assembling the pile of mirrors, and A. I. Savushkin, V. K. Rissukhin, O. M. Svetlov, and I. L. Karpikhin for helping with the measurements. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Cord 2/3

ACC NR: AP6030156



1. upper magnetic pole, 2. wedge clamp, 3. upper connecting strip, 4. side wall (brass), 5. cobalt mirror, 6. lower connecting strip, 7. lower magnetic pole

SUB CODE: 20, 18/ SUBM DATE: 31Jul65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/3

TROSTIN, Ye.A., inzh.; KALININ, S.A., inzh.; KORENEVSKIY, M.V.,
inzh.; NOVIKOV, V.N., inzh.; DROBINSKIY, V.A., inzh., red.
YUDZON, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Illustrated handbook for the locomotive engineer] Illiustri-
rovannoe posobie parovoznomu mashinistu. Moskva, Transzhel-
dorizdat, 1963. 280 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Locomotives--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

DANOVICH, B.Z., TROSTINA, A.S.

Treatment of leukopenic states; leukocytic suspension in
agranulocytosis. Sov.med. 22 no.9:107-111 S'58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Glavnyy terapevt Oktyabr'skoy zheleznoy dorogi (for Danovich).
2. Zaveduyushchaya stansiyey perelivaniya krovi Oktyabr'skoy
zheleznoy dorogi (for Trostina).

(AGRANULOCYTOSIS, ther.

leukocyte suspension (Rus))

(LEUKOCYTES,

leukocyte suspension ther. of agranulocytosis (Rus))

SHILOVA, R.N.; TROSTINA, G.Ye. (Moskva)

New scales of sizes. Shvein. prom. no.2:17-18 Mr-Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Clothing and dress measurements)

YERMAKOVA, K.I.; STREL'NIKOVA, Ye.I.; TROSTINA, G.Ye.;
SHARAPOVA, V.Ye. (Moskva)

Teaching dress designers the new methods of costume design.
Shvein. prom. no.2:16-17 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Clothing industry) (Employees, Training of)

GRIGOR'YEV, V.K.; GRISHIN, A.I.; VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.; TROSTINA, A.A.; YEFOPYEV,
I.A.; TIKHOMIROV, G.S.

Study of the reaction $\pi^+ + p \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^+ + \pi^- + \pi^- + \pi^- + \pi^-$ at an energy of 2.8 Bev.
Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 47 no.2:400-403 Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:100)

1. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki Gosudarstvennogo
komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii.

ACCESSION NR: AP4043608

S/0056/64/047/002/0400/0403

AUTHORS: Grigor'yev, V. K.; Grishin, A. P.; Vladimirskiy, V. V.;
Trostina, K. A.; Yerofeyev, I. A.; Tikhomirov, G. D.

TITLE: Investigation of the reaction $\pi^+ + p \rightarrow p + \pi^- + \pi^+ + \pi^-$ at
2.8 BeV energy

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 47, no. 2, 1964, 400-403

TOPIC TAGS: pi meson product, negative pi meson, positive pi meson,
pion scattering, scattering cross section, resonance scattering

ABSTRACT: The experimental material used by Yu. V. Trebukhovskiy
et al. (Phys. Lett., v. 6, 190, 1963) to investigate the reaction
 $\pi^- + p \rightarrow p + \pi^- + \pi^0 + \pi^0$ (1) at a primary pion momentum 2.8 BeV/c,
was used by the authors to analyze the analogous reaction with charged
pions in the final state, namely $\pi^- + p \rightarrow p + \pi^- + \pi^+ + \pi^-$ (2).
About 70% of the photographs (total 30,000) obtained in the earlier

Card 1/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4043608

investigation were used, and 550 events were selected to check the distribution of the latter reaction relative to the three pion mass. The selection criteria are briefly described. The value obtained for the ratio of the cross sections of reaction (2) to that of (1) (0.8 ± 0.4) offers evidence that these reactions are more likely to proceed via three-pion resonance than via formation of ρ and Δ resonances (ρ meson and Δ isobar). The irregularity in the three-pion-mass distribution in the vicinity $0.9\text{--}1.0 \text{ BeV}/c^2$ indicates that three-pion resonance can exist with $T = 1$ or $T = 2$ (T -- isotopic spin). "The authors are grateful to V. A. Shebanov, Yu. S. Krestnikov, and V. V. Barmin for supplying the material, to Yu. V. Trebukhovskiy for participating in the work during its earlier stage and for useful discussion, Ye. M. Lapidus, V. M. Polyakova, and V. N. Lyakhovitskiy for guidance of the mathematical reduction of the measurement data, to the accelerator crew, and to the computer crew for collaboration. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 8 formulas.

Card 2/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4043608

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki
(Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics)

SUBMITTED: 29Jan64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: NP

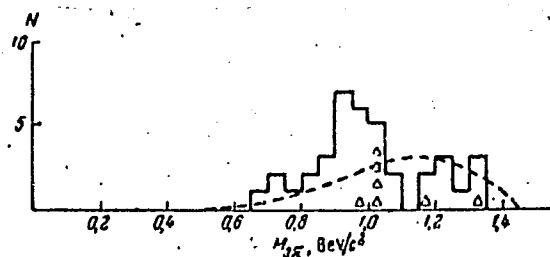
NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

Card 3/5

ACCESSION NR:AP4043608

ENCLOSURE: 01

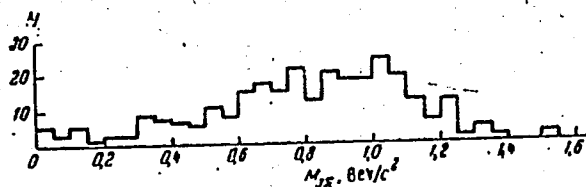


Distribution of events relative to the three-pion mass for the interval between 2.75 and 2.90 BeV. The triangles denote events satisfying the hypothesis $\pi^- + p \rightarrow \Delta^0 + \rho^0 \rightarrow p + \pi^- + \pi^+ + \pi^-$

Card 4/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4043608

ENCLOSURE: 02



Three-pion mass distribution for total energy
larger than 2.90 BeV

Card 5/5

DEMIN, A.A., prof.; TROSTINA, N.A.

Hormone therapy in chronic septic endocarditis. Sov.med. 26
no.6:24-30 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry gosspital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. A.A.Demin)
Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki prof. G.D.Zalesskiy).
(ENDOCARDITIS) (HORMONE THERAPY) (ANTIBIOTICS)

SHEYNBERG, R.V.; SHEVCHUK, A.S.; TROSTINSKAYA, L.O. [Trestyns'ka, L.O.]

Simplified method for the preparation of bone broth. Kharch.prom. no.4:
56-58 O-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

TROSTNIKOV, M.V.

Synoptic conditions causing the transport of maritime air masses
to the southern part of the Far East in winter. Trudy Dal'nevost.
NIGMI no.11:54-84 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Soviet Far East--Cyclones)

ACCESSION NR: AT4026438

S/3082/63/000/008/0027/0033

AUTHOR: Bychkovskaya, K. E.; Novskaya, A. I.; Trostnikov, M. V.

TITLE: Recurrence of natural synoptic periods in Siberia and the Far East

SOURCE: USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby*. Sbornik rabot po regional'noy sinoptike (Collection of works on regional forecasting), no. 8, 1963, 27-33

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, natural synoptic period, weather forecasting, long-range weather forecasting

ABSTRACT: V. G. Shishkov (Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No. 4, 1957) studied synoptic macroprocesses in the area from the west coast of North America to the Yenisei, defined the recurrence of synoptic macroprocesses associated with quasi-periodic waves in the atmosphere, and on this basis proposed a method for weather forecasting one month in advance. Two prognostic schemes were proposed. No investigations had previously been made to improve the method for preparing monthly weather forecasts for the territory of the second natural synoptic period; this has now been done, and an investigation has been made of the applicability of Shishkov's prognostic schemes to the territory of the second natural synoptic period, specifically, Siberia and the Soviet Far East. The study was based on daily synoptic charts and
Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4026438

pressure pattern charts of the northern hemisphere for 0300 hours Moscow time for the period from December 1956 through August 1958. During this period there were 115 natural synoptic periods. A study was made of synoptic processes for 45, 75, 90 and 150 days before each of the initial natural synoptic periods from the eastern regions of the Atlantic and 45, 75, 90 and 150 days after the initial periods in the territory of the second natural synoptic period. It was found that in long-range weather forecasting it is possible to use Shishkov's scheme 1, 1a with considerable success, while scheme 2, 2a gives unsatisfactory results. Full comprehension of this analysis requires familiarity with Shishkov's paper cited above and its further development (Trudy TsIPa, No. 71, 1958). Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby* (Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

TROSTNIKOV, M.V.

Rhythmicity of ultrapolar synoptic processes along Siberia and the
Far East. Trudy TSIP no. 51:124-149 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Siberia--Meteorology) (Far East--Meteorology)

TROSTNIKOV, V., inzh.

Riddles of the moon. Nauka i tekhn mladezh 16 no.11:10-12 '64.

1. Academy of Pedagogic Sciences of the R.S.F.S.R.

TROSTNIKOV, V., aspirant-fizik

Neutrino and the "creation of the universe." Tekh. mol. 31
no.6:37 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Neutrinos)

SAL'NIKOVA, G.P.; TROSTNIKOV, V.N., redaktor; MUKHINA, T.N.: tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Personal hygiene for the pupil] Lichnaya gigiena shkol'nika.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. pedagog. nauk RSFSR, 1955. 23 p. (Pedagog.
sovery roditeliam). (MLA 8:8)
(School children diseases and hygiene)

POLOVINKIN, A.A., professor, doktor geograficheskikh nauk; TROSTNIKOV, V.H.,
redaktor; MUKHINA, T.N., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Weather observation in classes 5-7; lecture to teachers] Nabliudeniia
nad pogodoi v V-VII klassakh; lektsiia dlia uchitelei. Moskva, Izd-
vo Akademii pedagog.nauk RSFSR, 1955. 23 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 8:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent APN (for Polovinkin)
(Meteorology--Study and teaching)

KASHCHENKO, Boris Petrovich; TROSTNIKOV, V.N., red.; TYSHKEVICH, Z.V., tekhn.
red.

[Motion-picture films for teaching geography in the schools]
Kinofil'm na urokakh geografii v shkole. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.
pedagog. nauk RSFSR, 1955. 51 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Motion pictures in education)
(Geography—Study and teaching)

TROSTNIKOV, V. N.

BULATOV, N.P., redaktor; TROSTNIKOV, V.N., redaktor; GARNEK, V.P., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Polytechnical training in a physics course] Iz opyta politekhnicheskogo obucheniia v prepodavanii fiziki. Pod red. N.P. Bulatova, Moskva, 1955.
113 p. (MLBA 10:5)

1. Akademiya pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moscow. Insitut teorii i istorii pedagogiki.
(Physics--Study and teaching) (Technical education)

ПОЛОВИНКИН, А.А., профессор, доктор географических наук ; ОРЛОВА,
Н.С., редактор; ТРОСТНИКОВ, В.Н., редактор; МУХИНА, Т.М.
технический редактор.

[Weather and climate" in the class 5 geography course] "Погода
и климат" в курсе географии V класса. Рис.автора. Москва,
Изд-во Академии педагог.наук РСФСР, 1955, 128 p. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Членкорреспондент АН РСФСР (for Polovinkin).
(Meteorology)

KOLOKOL'NIKOV, Aleksey Nikolayevich; TROSTNIKOV, V.N., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, R.YA., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Homemade meteorological instruments; a practical manual for teachers in secondary schools] Samodel'nye meteorologicheskie pribory; prakticheskoe rukovodstvo dlia uchitelei srednei shkoly. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii pedagog. nauk RSFSR, 1956. 73 p.
(Meteorological instruments) (MLRA 9:10)

ORLOV, Vasilii Ivanovich, inzh.; ~~TROSTNIKOV, Viktor Nikolayevich, inzh.;~~
FAYNBOYM, I.B., red.; SAVCHENKO, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[10 Bev synchrophasotron] Sinkhrofazotron na 10 milliardov
elektronovol't. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1959. 31 p. (Vseso-
iuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю politicheskikh i nauchnykh
znaniy. Ser.9, Fizika i khimiya, no.22). (MIRA 12:11)
(Synchrotron)

TROSTNIKOV, V.N.; GLADKOV, T.K., red.

[Physics: near and far; problems, on the roads of science,
applications, hypotheses] Fizika: blizkoe i dalekoe; prob-
lemy, na stykakh nauk, primeneniia, gipotezy. Moskva, Izd-
vo "Znanie," 1963. 515 p. (MIRA 17:6)

TROSTNIKOV, Viktor Nikolayevich; FAYNBOYM, I.D., red; NAZAROVA, A.S.,
tekh. red.

[A.A.Fridman, eminent Soviet scientist] Vydaiushchiisia sovet-
skii ucheryi A.A.Fridman. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1963. 47 p.
(Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. IX Seria: Fizika i khimiia,
no.20) (MIRA 16:12)
(Fridman, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, 1888-1925)

ORLOV, Vasilii Ivanovich; TROSTNIKOV, Viktor Nikolayevich; STEPANYAN,
N.TS., red.; POPOV, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Particles which constitute the world] Chastitsy, iz kotorykh
sostoit mir. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaya Rossiya," 1961. 141 p.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Particles (Nuclear physics))

BEREZIN, A.D.; ~~TROSTNIKOV, V.M.~~, kand. filolog. nauk, otv. red.;
ZAV'YALKIN, N.P., red. izd-va; BERG, K.G., tekhn. red.

[For Moscow guests; advertising and information reference book]
Gostiam Moskv; reklamno-informatsionnyi spravochnik. Moskva,
Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz. RSFSR, 1961. 127 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Reklamno-izdatel'skaya fabrika, Moscow.
(Moscow--Guidebooks)

ТРОСТЯНЕТСКАЯ, М.
TROSTYANETSKAYA, M., aspirant

Early diagnosis of pregnancy in cows. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz.
8 no.1:47-48 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(PREGNANCY--SIGNS AND DIAGNOSIS)
(VETERINARY MEDICINE)

Q-2

USDA/Farm Animals - Horses.
 Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30928
 Author : Trostyanetskaya I.N.
 Inst : The Biological Method of Early Diagnosis of Pregnancy in
 Title : Mares.
 (Biologicheskii metod ranney diagnostiki zhrebosti).
 Orig Pub : Sots. tvarinnitstvo, 1957, No 2, 42-43
 Abstract : The biological method of the early diagnosis of pregnancy
 in mares, which permits to diagnose it as from the 25th
 day after fertilization, consists of the following proce-
 dure: from the jugular vein of the mare, blood is ex-
 tracted into a test tube, and after 4-6 hours of sedimen-
 tation, the resulting serum (3-5 mm.) is injected subcu-
 taneously into the male frog. After 30-60 min., a drop
 is extracted by a pipette from the contents of the cloaca
 and examined under the microscope.

Card 2/2

Card 1/2

TROSTYANETSKAYA, M. N.

"Role Played by the Toxic Substances From Bact. Pullorum, Gaertner's
 Baccillus (Salmonella enteritidis), and Intestinal Bacilli in the
 Pathogenesis of Diseases Caused by These Bacteria." Cand Vet Sci,
 Kiev Veterinary Inst, Khar'kov, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 5, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55—Survey of Scientific and Technical
 Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Cattle
 ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 13, 1958, No. 59528
 AUTHOR : Trostyanetskaya, M. N.
 INST. : Kharkov Zootechnical Institute
 TITLE : Biological Method of Early Diagnosis of
 Pregnancy in Cows
 ORIG. PUB. : Sb. tr. Khar'kovsk. zootekh. in-t, 1957, 9,
 235-239
 ABSTRACT : In 36 experimental and 12 control cows of a
 training-experiment farm of the Kharkov Zoo-
 technical Institute, a test tube was filled
 with blood from the jugular vein and was al-
 lowed to stand for 4-6 hours at room tempera-
 ture. Thereafter, a male frog (a pond Rana
 esculenta or a lake Rana ridibunda) was in-
 jected subcutaneously 5-6 ml. of serum into
 the dorsal area. After 30-60 min. a liquid

CARD: 1/2

Q - 29

TROSTYANETSAYA, M. N.

Biological method of early pregnancy diagnosis in cows. Zhivot-
novodstvo 21 no.5:78-81 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy zootekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra razvedeniya
sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh.
(Cows) (Pregnancy--Signs and diagnosis)

REF JAHZISKAYA, M.N.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Reproduction.

V-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, 8949

Author : M.N. Trostyanetskaya

Inst : The Kharkov Institute of Zootechnology

Title : A Method for the Early Diagnosis of Pregnancy in Horses

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Khar'kovsk. zootekhn. in-t, 1956, 8, 69-73

Abstract : Early diagnosis of pregnancy in horses makes it possible to provide for repeated servicing of unfertilized mares to create favorable conditions of feeding, maintenance and exploitation. A spermatozoal reaction of male frogs was employed for the diagnosis of pregnancy. Spermatozoa were detected in the cloaca three hours after the injection of 3-5 ml of serum from pregnant mares. When the mares were examined in an early stage of pregnancy (28-100 days), 3 ml of serum has to be injected into the

Card 1/2

TROSTYANETSKAYA, M. N., Cand Bio Sci -- "^{On}~~Towards~~ the problem
of biological tests for the determination of pregnancy
hormones." Khar'kov, 1961. (Min of Higher and Sec Spec Ed
UkSSR. Khar'kov Order of Labor Red Banner State U im A. M.
Gor'kiy) (KL, 8-61, 238)

-174-
- ~~173~~ -

TROSTYANETSKIY, B.

Transition to the seven-hour working day and potentialities
for the increase of labor productivity. Avt.transp. 38 no.7:
36-38 JI '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nachal'nik planovogo otдела tresta gruzovykh perevozok
Mosoblavto-upravleniya.

(Hours of labor)

(Transportation, Automotive--Labor productivity)

PEREVOZCHIKOV, B.S.; SANNIKOV, S.S.; PASMANIK, A.I.; Prinimali
uchastiye: PROTOPOPOVA, T.I.; POLISHAKOV, Yu.A.; KOROLEV,
V.O.; TROSTYANITSER, G.N.; TROSTYANITSY, G.A.; DEVIATOV, I.I.

Adjustment of low-flash forging on a 4000-ton, NKMZ crankshaft
hot forging press. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 3 no.8:41-43 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Forging) (Power presses)

TROSTYANETSKIY, B.

Methods for planning and accounting for freight haulage. Avt.transp.
4 no.8:31-33 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro Glavnogo upravleniya avtomobil'nogo
transporta Moskovskogo gorodskogo soveta deputatov trudyashchikhnya.
(Transportation, Automotive)

PROSKURYAKOV, V.A.; SOLOVEYCHIK, Z.V.; Prinsipalni uchastnye: TROSTYANSKAYA,
A.G.; KUPRIYANCHIK, A.D.

Oxidation of oil shales by atmospheric oxygen. Report No.2:
Oxidation of Gdov shales in continuous air feed. Trudy VNIIT
no.10:81-90 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Gdov--Oil shales)(Oxidation)

TROSTYANSKAYA, Ye.B.; SHISHKIN, V.A.; SIL'VESTROVICH, S.I.; PANTELEYEV, A.S.; POLUBOYARINOV, D.N.; BALKEVICH, V.L.; NATANSON, A.K.; KOLACHEV, B.A.; PETROV, D.A.; GOL'DBERG, M.M.; SHAROV, M.Ya., inzh., retsenzent; KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; LIVANOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; TROSTYANSKAYA, Ye.B., red.; BABUSHKINA, S., ved. red.; TITSKAYA, B.F., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[New kinds of materials in engineering and industry] Novye materialy v tekhnike. Pod red. Trostianskoi E.B., Kolacheva, B.A., Sil'vestrovicha S.I. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962.
656 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Materials)

TROSTYANSKAYA, Ye.B.; SHISHKIN, V.A.; SIL'VESTROVICH, S.I.; PANTELEYEV, A.S.; POLUBOYARINOV, D.N.; BALKEVICH, V.L.; NATANSON, A.K.; KOLACHEV, B.A.; PETROV, D.A.; GOL'DBERG, M.M.; SHAROV, M.Ya., inzh., retsenzent; KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; LIVANOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; TROSTYANSKAYA, Ye.B., red.; BABUSHKINA, S., ved. red.; TITSKAYA, B.F., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[New kinds of materials in engineering and industry] Novye materialy v tekhnike. Pod red. Trostianskoi E.B., Kolacheva, B.A., Sil'vestrovicha S.I. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962.
656 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Materials)

TROSTIANSKAYA, Ye. B.

B4D.R
C3.R

Delivered (together with LOSHW, I. P., a.v.)
a paper at Chetvertaya konferentsiya po
vysokomolekulyarnym soedineniyam, May 1946.

Source: Klinicheskaya Pratyekdemost', 1946,
No. 7-8, page 17.

P-4387

87295

S/019/60/000/021/077/145
A152/A029

5.5700

AUTHORS: Losev, I.P.; Trostyanskaya, Ye.B.; Tevlina, A.S.; Nefedova, G. Z.

TITLE: A Method for Obtaining Insoluble Polymeric Products

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1960, No. 21, p. 47

TEXT: Class 39b, 22₀₁. No. 133221 (628967/23 of May 21, 1959). This method is based on the use of styrene and divinylbenzene copolymers. It has the following special feature: in order to use the above products as selective absorbers of ions from electrolyte mixtures, styrene and divinylbenzene are subjected to a synthesis with esters of unsaturated acids and polyatomic alcohols, or with esters of polybasic acids and unsaturated alcohols, with an introduction of nitrilotricarboxylic acids or triaminotrialkylamines. X

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S/019/61/000/002/044/111
A156/A027

AUTHORS: Losev, I.P., Trostyanskaya, Ye.B., and Tevlina, A.S.

TITLE: A Method for Obtaining Anionites

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1961, No. 2, p. 39

TEXT: Class 39b, 22⁰¹. No. 135218 (468485/23 of May 10, 1958). 1. A method of obtaining anionites based on vinylpyridine copolymers, the specific feature of which is its applicability to a greater number of ion-exchange resins used as raw materials. For this purpose, vinylpyridine rubber waste is used as the copolymer. This waste is vulcanized in the presence of sulfur and magnesium oxide, until it becomes like an ebonite, whereupon the product is granulated, 2. For the purpose of obtaining a high-base anionite, the copolymer granules are treated with ethyl bromide in the presence of methyl alcohol. 3. The new feature of this is the use of vulcanizers, produced as specified in 1 and 2, for the manufacture of homogenous anionite membranes, by known means. ✓

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S/882/62/000/002/073/100
A004/A126

AUTHORS: Losev, I.P., Trostyanskaya, Ye.B., Tevlina, A.S., Nefedova, G.Z.

TITLE: A method of producing insoluble polymer products

SOURCE: Sbornik izobreteniy; plastmassy i sinteticheskiye smoly. no. 2.
Kom. po delam isobr. i otkrytiy. Moscow, TsBTI, 1962, 39 [Author's
Certificate no. 133221, cl. 39b, 2201 (appl. no. 628967 of May 21,
1959)]

TEXT: Insoluble polymer products on the base of styrene and divinyl ben-
zene copolymers are used as selective ion absorbers from electrolyte mixtures.
The method of producing insoluble polymers is characterized by that the process
is performed according to the following schedule: granulation copolymerization;
chloromethylation of the copolymer swollen in chloroethane; amination of the
swollen chloromethylated copolymer in dioxane triethanolamine at 100°C for 8 h;
oxidation of the obtained amine swollen in dioxane by heating with nitric acid
(specific gravity 1.34) at 80 - 100°C for 4 h; treatment of the obtained product
with potassium iodide at 94°C for 3 h and second oxidation with a 56% solution of

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A method of producing insoluble polymer products

S/882/62/000/002/073/100
A004/A126

nitric acid at 95 - 100°C for 4 h. The insoluble complexes obtained by this method have the shape of spherical granules of 0.1 - 0.5 mm, swelling in water up to 71%.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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45183
S/882/62/000/002/050/100
A057/A126

5.3831

AUTHORS:

Losev, I.P., Trostyanskaya, Ye.B., Tevlin, A.S.

TITLE:

A method for the production of ion exchange resins

SOURCE:

Sbornik izobreteniy; plastmassy i sinteticheskiye smoly. no. 2.
Kom. po delam izobr. i otkrytiy. Moscow, TsBTI, 1962, 28 - 29 [Au-
thor's certificate no. 131081, cl. 39b, 2201 (appl. no. 643687 of
November 9, 1959)]

TEXT:

It is suggested to soak granules of ion exchange resins on the basis of styrene co-polymers of the type ACM (ASM), or CBJ (SVD) with non-saturated amines, for instance methylvinylpyridine, or with non-saturated acids, for instance vinylsulfonic acid, and treat them afterwards with dimethylformamide and methyl iodide. 20 g cation exchange resin type CBJ-3 (SVD-3) with a swelling capacity in water of 120% and an absorption capacity related to the Ca ion from a CaCl₂ solution of 4.4 mg equiv/g is treated with 100 g 20% NaCl solution, washed with distilled water until a negative chloride reaction occurs in the wash water, and is dried at 80°C to a residual humidity of 10 - 20%. The cation

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USSR

ACCESSION NR: AP4014193

8/0286/64/000/003/0052/0052

AUTHOR: Trostyanskaya, Ye. B.; Venkova, Ye. S.; Hu-Lien-Chieh (Chinese People's Republic)

TITLE: A method for producing foam plastic. Class 39, no. 160306

SOURCE: Byul. izobret. i tovarn. znakov, no. 3, 1964, 52

TOPIC TAGS: plastic, foam plastic, fireproof plastic, fireproof foam plastic

ABSTRACT: The patent describes a method for producing foam plastic based on a binder and a frothing agent for urotropine. For creating a fireproof foam plastic, the condensate product of tetramethylol phosphonium chloride with phenol is used as the binding agent.

SUBMITTED: 16Oct61

DATE ACQ: 02Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

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USSR

ACCESSION NR: AP4014192

8/0286/64/000/003/0052/0052

AUTHOR: Trostyanskaya, Ye. B.; Venkova, Ye. S.; Hu-Lien-Chieh (Chinese People's Republic)

TITLE: A method for producing glass-textolite. Class 39, no. 160305

SOURCE: Byul. izobret. i tovarn. znakov, no. 3, 1964, 52

TOPIC TAGS: fiberglass, glass, textolite, glass-textolite, fireproof textolite, heat resistant textolite, refractory textolite

ABSTRACT: The patent describes a method for producing glass-textolite formed under low pressure as finished articles. It employs fiberglass, a binder and a hardener. For obtaining a fireproof and heat resistant product, the condensation product of tetramethylol phosphonium chloride with phenol or an epoxide resin is used as the binder, while as the hardener either furfural or the condensation product of tetramethylol phosphonium chloride with phenol is used.

SUBMITTED: 16Oct61

DATE ACQ: 02Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

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L 13960-55 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) re-4 JD/JG/PK

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756730008-4"

L 05/90-07 EWT(m)/LWT(J) ---C. 00.00
ACC NR: AP6030849 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/009/0031/0036

AUTHOR: Trostyanskaya, Ye. B.; Stankoy, G. G.; Kazanskiy, Yu. N. 34

ORG: none

TITLE: Molding properties of materials based on curable filled polyesters

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 9, 1966, 31-36

TOPIC TAGS: polyester plastic, synthetic material, solid physical property, plasticity, plastic flow

ABSTRACT: The molding properties of two commercial curable filled polyesters (PP-1 and SVP-1) were studied in order to define the technology of molding these materials. PP-1 plastic is composed of 40% polymaleinatepolyacrylate (with 1% benzoyl peroxide), 34% quartz powder filler, and 26% powdered silica gel. The SVP-1 plastic is composed on 40% polyaminatopolyacrylate (with 2% benzoyl peroxide), 30-32% kaolin-powdered filler, 8-10% powdered silica gel, 20% fiber glass filler (20 mm in length), and 1.5% such additives as oil and pigment. The physical properties of these plastics are tabulated and graphed. The following conditions for pressure molding of PP-1 and SVP-1 were established: 20-70°C temperature range using a screw extruder and a rate of injection of 10-150 cm³/sec. Under these conditions and at 20°C in the case of PP-1, the resulting molding pressure is 300-500 kg/cm². This corresponds to a molding channel pressure of

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UDC: 678.078 : 678.744.3.046 : 678.027:74

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ACC NR: AP6030849

up to 7 kg/cm² and a flux of 1,000 g/cm²·sec. Under the same conditions the molding pressure for SVP-1 would be 400-700 kg/cm². Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 2 tables and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 006

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